

*of State*

# bulletin

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# *The Department of State* bulletin

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## THE INSTITUTE OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

### Cooperative Programs in Health and Sanitation

by Louis J. Halle, Jr.

I

Some students of human ecology, going back to Malthus, have maintained that diseases perform a vital function in keeping populations down to the "carrying capacity" of the land on which they live. Malaria, according to this grim view, may in some places be an alternative to starvation. Improvement in peoples' health, however, may also contribute to an increase in the "carrying capacity" of the land by making it possible for them to work the land more effectively. I recall seeing a settlement of bush huts on the Mexican-Guatemalan boundary where malaria had reduced the population to below the "carrying capacity" of the land—to zero, in fact. The empty huts were falling into ruin. While this is an extreme case, in a remote region beyond the frontiers of civilization, most of us who have traveled extensively in tropical America have seen rural populations so debilitated by disease that their ability to work the land was impaired. Disease is an appreciable factor in the low agricultural productivity of many regions in the American tropics. It also stultifies progress in the other branches of human accomplishment.

The achievement of public health throughout the Hemisphere is more a matter of providing relatively simple means than of applying abstruse skills to complex and varied situations. Tablets that are sold in drugstores would have saved the settlement that was exterminated by malaria, if they had been at hand. Hookworm is easily prevented and easily cured, but only where the means are available. Chlorine can make a water supply safe, but you have to have the chlorine. You also have to have men and women who know how to apply the remedies. The United States is more fortunate than most American republics in the number of physicians, nurses, sanitary engineers, and other public-health experts available to look

after its population. The shortage of such trained persons is acute throughout most of Latin America, especially outside the great centers of population.

The essential simplicity of the problem accounts for the fact that the cooperation of this Government with other American governments, through the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, yields more immediate benefits in the field of public health than in other fields. When the Peruvian and United States Governments, through the *servicio* administering the health and sanitation program in Peru, attacked the problem of malaria in the coastal town of Chimbote, the incidence of malaria there was 25 percent. Four years later it was 2 percent. Chimbote has the finest harbor on the Peruvian coast, with coal mines and iron ore not far away. The economic possibilities inherent in this situation were not realized before 1943 because the conditions of health were such as to weaken the native population and deter immigration. From 1942 to 1947, however, the population of Chimbote rose from 5,000 to 10,000, and it now has what appears to be an expanding future. This illustrates the kind of effectiveness that can be achieved by cooperation in health and sanitation.

Effectiveness in time, however, in the achievement of improvements that are permanent and progressive, depends upon a substantial increase in the locally available supply of trained professionals. Consequently, the Health and Sanitation Division of the Institute has given special emphasis to training in the fields of preventive medicine, sanitary engineering, nursing, and medical education. The need of this training is suggested by statistics showing that, even today and in a progressive country, a population of 47 million people will have a total of 800 nurses to look after it—that is, one nurse for every 58,750 persons. By the



end of 1947, some form of training in nursing or midwifery had been given, under the cooperative programs, to over 4,000 women from 14 of the other American republics, training that ranged from that of nurse aides to that of graduate nurses in public health. Over 1,100 persons, including nurses, had received grants for study in the United States, and the great majority of these have now returned to their countries to assume positions of responsibility in public health and to work with United States technicians in carrying on the health programs. At the same time, over 5,000 persons have had local training courses, and assistance has been given in the development of nursing schools in 13 countries. Activities in health education, originally organized by the cooperative health *servicios* and now operated by national departments of health, are being taken over and expanded by the local nationals who have been trained in the United States.

The Institute has, since 1942, cooperated in health programs in 18 of the other American republics. It operates, today, in 14 of these 18. In each country, the objectives are the control of major diseases and the alleviation of conditions that bring about low levels of health. The program in Brazil may be taken as an example of how these programs operate and what they accomplish.

## II

The Amazon valley, transported to the United States, would reach about two thirds of the distance from our eastern seaboard to the Pacific coast. It represents the kind of hot, humid tropics in which organisms that compete with man or are hostile to him have an advantage. Weeds require no cultivation and parasites all but take possession of the human population. The attainment of a satisfactory life, by civilized standards, is a challenge to science. The possibilities for economic development in the valley, however, have strongly attracted those who think in ample terms. The Brazilian Government has been considering a plan to increase the valley's economic value and is, in fact, appropriating funds for a large program of development. The foundation of such a program must necessarily effect the creation of conditions that insure a minimum standard of public health. Men cannot engage in pioneer exploitation, even today, by remote control alone.

When, in 1942, the Governments of Brazil and of the United States undertook to cooperate in a program of public health and created the *Servico Especial de Saude Publica* (Sesr) for the purpose, immediate as well as long-range considerations dictated the Amazon valley as the first scene of operations. World War II was in its most desperate phase and raw materials obtainable in the valley were needed in the common struggle of the United Nations. The men who went in to get those raw materials had to be protected against disease.

A logical first step in the program would have been to establish a health center in each municipal seat, but the funds were insufficient. The more important towns were selected and 30 health centers established with a physician in charge of each. These centers were staffed by visiting nurse aides, laboratory technicians, sanitary inspectors, and administrative personnel. Not enough public-health nurses were available to have one for each, but a few were found and assigned to key posts. The main work of these centers has been control of communicable diseases, maternal and infant care, health education for the public, health examinations, public-health nursing, sanitation, sanitary inspection, vital statistics, and some medical care. Each center has a laboratory and a small pharmacy for the preparation of drugs and other necessities. No charge is made for services rendered.

In order to extend the area of their influence, these 30 centers are supplemented by 34 secondary health posts, manned by sanitary inspectors under the constant supervision of the doctors at the main posts. Some of the centers have launches for itinerant service.

Sesr constructed hospitals in Belém, Breves, Fortaleza, Manaus, and Santarém and is responsible for their operation. As the scope of the health work increased, laboratories were established in Belém and Manaus to augment the clinical research work of the hospitals and health centers. Here the Sesr technicians of both nationalities have been studying means for the control of malaria, yaws, filariasis, intestinal parasites, brucellosis, Chagas's disease, and trichinosis.

From the beginning, the program on the Amazon has been characterized by important projects for the reduction of malaria. At Belém, a large dis-



was constructed and backed by canals and drainage ditches to protect the surrounding area from floods, thereby depriving the malaria mosquitoes of breeding territory. In the later stages of the program, DDT came into extensive use. The first scene of its use was Breves, a town in the state of Pará. At the end of one year, the percentage of inhabitants who had the malaria parasite in their blood had fallen from 43.22 to 1.5. At the end of two years, the figure was 0.3 percent. An attempt to establish an effective "control" area at Vila Virginia, a small town near Breves, by which to measure the effectiveness of the work at Breves, failed because the people of Vila Virginia moved to Breves to escape malaria.

The sanitary-engineering activities of Sesp in the Amazon valley have also been extensive. In the city of Abaetetuba a water-supply system was constructed on the basis of financial contributions from the municipal and state governments. This financial cooperation served as a model for other similar projects, and by the end of 1947 construction of water supplies on a like basis had been undertaken in 12 towns. To combat intestinal diseases, seven-and-a-half thousand privies were built in the valley, and sewerage systems for the cities of Macapá and Boa Vista are now under construction.

Activities similar to those in the Amazon valley were undertaken by Sesp in the Rio Doce valley at the beginning of 1943. The Rio Doce, after a course of some 340 miles through the states of Espírito Santo and Minas Geraes, empties into the Atlantic at Vitoria, a city of over 40,000 population on the lower part of the "bulge" of Brazil, up the coast from Rio de Janeiro. In addition to its rich forest resources, the Rio Doce has a wealth of minerals, the list of which sounds like an echo of the *Arabian Nights*: emeralds, diamonds, quartz, gold, silver, platinum, beryllium, mercury, molybdenum, manganese, zinc, zirconium, titanium, vanadium, and others. The immediate occasion for the entrance of the program into the Rio Doce valley was the relocation of the Vitoria-Minas railroad, which required the institution of malaria control and general sanitation in the construction camps and towns along the way. In addition, health centers were established in three towns, and by the end of 1947 the furnishing of

water-supply or sewerage systems had been undertaken in nine towns.

Extensive laboratory work is carried on at various localities in the valley of the Rio Doce and in a railroad car that facilitates studies and surveys throughout the area. The treatment, prophylaxis, and general control of malaria are also pursued actively. Wherever DDT has been used, a marked reduction in the number of persons coming to malaria-control posts for treatment has ensued.

These activities, specifically located in the Amazon and Rio Doce valleys, are supplemented by country-wide activities that include leprosy control, nursing, the training of professional and technical personnel, and general health education. A nursing school has been built in São Paulo. Nurses from Brazil and the United States are working in this and other schools for the improvement and extension of hospitals and public-health nursing services. One objective is to have four or five nursing schools so well developed that they constitute a permanent reservoir for the supply of nurses who can develop other schools and nursing services generally. Women selected for outstanding qualities of leadership are sent to the United States for thorough training. In courses of training conducted in Brazil and averaging six months, 102 visiting nurse aides and 83 hospital aides have been trained.

Up to the end of 1947, Sesp had graduated 23 doctors in public health from its own staff and granted four fellowships to other doctors. Fellowships had been granted to 117 doctors in the United States, and 36 fellowships had been granted to engineers. Twenty-two women had been sent to take the basic three-year course of nursing in the United States; 14 to take one-year postgraduate courses in the United States; and 42 had been granted fellowships for the three-year course at nursing schools in Brazil.

As this training goes forward, a campaign is being conducted to teach the public the need for competent nursing and the benefits that can result. This is being done by the establishment of libraries, health clubs, and boards of health; by instruction for school teachers; by distribution of pamphlets, posters, and movies; and by radio broadcasts.

There are indications that public opinion in Brazil is responding favorably to the work of the health program. In Aimores, a town of 5,000, from 20 to 30 cases of typhoid fever occurred every year, many resulting in death. In 1943 SESP started work on a water-supply system that was completed in 1946. Not a single case of typhoid fever occurred in 1947, to the amazement of the people, who now speak with pride of the wonderful effects produced by their drinking water. Recently a letter was written to the mayor of a town asking if he had money available for spraying the houses of the town with DDT. He replied that there were no funds for this purpose. A few days later, SESP received an urgent telegram stating that the funds had been secured. What had happened was that the people of the town had learned of the mayor's reply, a meeting of the town council had been held, and the mayor had been persuaded to change his mind.

It appears safe to say that the cooperative health program in Brazil, in addition to improving conditions of health over a large part of the country, has contributed to laying a foundation for further and permanent improvements.

### III

The features of the Brazilian health program that I have cited above are, for the most part, features of the other health programs as well. The purpose of describing the one program in some detail was thereby to describe all programs in rough outline. No two are quite the same, of course, since the particular problems and the range of problems they have to solve are often peculiar to each country. The importance of mining in Bolivia, for example, has led to special emphasis on industrial hygiene and safety in the cooperative health program there. The extent of tuberculosis in Chile prompted the construction under the Chilean program of a large tuberculosis hospital near Santiago. Specialized nutrition projects were developed to deal with the prevalence of goiter in Colombia. The acute need of hospitals in Ecuador led to the construction or remodeling of 25 hospitals. In Haiti, the program has worked particularly on the control of yaws and malaria. The program in Mexico has been characterized, in part, by cooperation with

the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the United States Public Health Service in health work along our common boundary. The problem of leprosy has called for special attention in Paraguay, where the local *servicio* has cooperated in the construction and development of an important leper colony. In Uruguay, the program has undertaken large-scale immunization against diphtheria and smallpox epidemics. Hookworm and schistosomiasis have been special objects of attack in Venezuela. These are all features that give variety to the health programs, which parallel each other closely in their other features, although there are differences of emphasis as between health centers, hospitals, engineering projects, and so forth.

I have already cited the case of Chimbote, Peru, to show what concrete results these programs of public health can achieve. It may be worthwhile to cite other cases. In Uruguay, 300,000 children were immunized against diphtheria in 1945. The number of diphtheria cases per hundred thousand of population dropped from 216 in 1944 to 55 in 1946.

Maracay is the fifth largest city of Venezuela, with a population of about 35,000 persons. It is an agricultural and cattle center, as well as an industrial city with textile mills, pottery works, a soap factory, and paper mills. Experiment stations and other projects of the Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry are located in or near Maracay. Malaria has been a serious problem for the city, especially where clay extraction for pottery works produced large pits for mosquito-breeding areas. Extensive areas of pasture land were inundated with overflow waters from the river and the irrigation canals. As a result of drainage by the Cooperative Health Service, all anopheline breeding places were eliminated in the two most dangerous zones of the city. Reported cases of malaria in the area drained fell from 134 in 1942 to 3 in 1945. In 1943 the incidence of malaria was 22 percent and in 1947 less than 1 percent. An agricultural college is now being built and pasture lands have been cleared in previously flooded zones.

Tingo María is an agricultural colony on the Amazonian watershed of Peru, where the tropical

(Continued on page 837)

## THE UNITED NATIONS AND SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

### Future of the Interim Committee

STATEMENT BY JOSEPH E. JOHNSON<sup>1</sup>

Deputy U.S. Representative in the Interim Commission

This Subcommittee is meeting today, after some three months, to consider the reports of its two working groups, and to address itself to the ultimate question which is now before it. To use the language of the Philippine resolution which created this Subcommittee, it must "make a recommendation on the advisability of establishing a permanent committee of the General Assembly..." (A/AC.18/10). You, Mr. Chairman, suggested in your plan for these working groups that implicit in this question is the possibility of recommending the continuance of such a committee on a further temporary basis.

When Secretary Marshall, on September 17, 1947, introduced the proposal for a standing committee of the General Assembly, he said in the course of the general debate:

"In our opinion every member of the United Nations should be seated on this body. The creation of the Interim Committee will make the facilities of the General Assembly continually available during the next year to all its members. It will strengthen the machinery for peaceful settlement and place the responsibility for such settlement broadly upon all the members of the United Nations. Without infringing on the jurisdiction of the Security Council, it will provide an unsurpassed opportunity for continuing study, after the adjournment of this Assembly, of the problems with which the United Nations must contend if it is to succeed."

The Interim Committee was established and it is at work. As the Bolivian Representative observed at an early meeting of this Subcommittee, it has permitted "calm and serene consideration" of questions and has enabled all nations represented to express opinions on a wide horizon. This, in my opinion, has been a good thing. Recently a

member of the press commented to me that there are not many headlines in the Interim Committee's work. That too is a good thing. Headlines are apt to reflect conflict, and one of our chief purposes is to minimize conflict.

Let me refer briefly to three areas in which the Interim Committee has been working.

#### 1. Implementation

In this field the Interim Committee has already made a signal contribution. Its existence made one special session of the General Assembly unnecessary. I refer, of course, to the Korean consultation. Through this consultation the Committee provided most effective assistance and support to the Korean Commission in carrying through a difficult task. The Commission in this manner obtained the advice of the membership of the United Nations in a convenient, effective, and inexpensive manner.

Also in the field of implementation is the Interim Committee's study of voting procedures in the Security Council. The Committee has been the forum in which members of the United Nations have for the first time since San Francisco had an opportunity for a full exchange of views on voting procedures. It is already apparent that the report of the Interim Committee will be a valuable document on which further important decisions can be based. This subject is one to which the United States attaches great importance.

These two matters have demonstrated the value of a subsidiary organ in carrying out *ad hoc* tasks for the General Assembly between its sessions.

<sup>1</sup> Made in Subcommittee 4 on June 17, 1948, and released to the press by the U.S. Mission to the United Nations on the same date.



It is reasonable to suppose that in the future the General Assembly will find it useful to deal with other important matters in like fashion. A practice of this kind is most likely to develop out of experience. Our experience to date would justify further reliance on a body such as this.

## 2. Pacific Settlement Studies

Subcommittee 2 has begun work which the United States and, if I am not mistaken, many other members, hope will continue for a period of years, and which will probably involve a continuing process of reexamination. Its discussions have gone forward in an atmosphere removed from the tension of immediate political issues. These studies relate to chapter VI of the Charter, which Ambassador Austin has recently characterized as the most important part of that document. They also relate to the General Assembly's responsibilities under articles 11(1) and 13(1, a). We have been impressed with the insight characterizing the discussions in that Subcommittee.

## 3. Preparatory Work

The Interim Committee has not yet undertaken any preparatory work for the next regular session of the General Assembly, and there is the possibility that it may not do so in the weeks to come. But it has a potentiality in that field. The representatives who have sat through the sessions of these subcommittees and the Interim Committee, and have had an opportunity to compare them with the hectic meetings of the First Committee, cannot but be impressed with that potentiality.

In summary, my Government feels that these have been important, useful, and productive months for the Interim Committee in spite of the fact that the calling of the Second Special Session of the General Assembly forced it substantially to cease its operations for a considerable time.

The Soviet Union and the five other states which follow its lead have not occupied the seats to which they are entitled. Their absence has made some of the results of the Interim Committee's work less conclusive than they might otherwise have been. However, the absence of these six members has not prevented progress. I leave it to the members of the Interim Committee, Mr. Chairman, whether the record does not show that Mr. Vyshinsky has been proven mistaken in his estimate that the Interim Committee would be but a crude device to by-pass the Security Council and would, as a principal organ, usurp its functions (A/P. V. 84, page 97). Indeed, I suggest that an examination of the record of the Interim Committee may well convince the Soviet Union that it will wish to participate in its work if the General Assembly decides to continue it.

## The Future

Let me now turn to the future and relate these experiences to it. With such a promising beginning, it seems to my Government that the conclusion must follow that the Interim Committee should be continued. The important thing is its continuance. The term for which it is continued is relatively unimportant; perhaps this should be another experimental year, as a minimum. But the view of the United States, I venture to think, is well known to the other representatives. Speaking last month before the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, Secretary Marshall considered how the existing machinery of the United Nations could be strengthened and in this connection he recalled that "by means of this [Interim] Committee the far-reaching influence of the General Assembly is being brought more effectively to bear in fulfilling the purposes and principles of the Charter."

We feel that a firm foundation has been laid. The United States is earnestly concerned with strengthening the United Nations. It recognizes the part that a continuing committee of the General Assembly has played and can play.

At this stage of the discussion I do not propose, Mr. Chairman, to comment upon the various tentative conclusions contained in the reports of the working groups or to anticipate the discussion of the Subcommittee upon them. That I would reserve for later. But one observation is appropriate. My Government feels that the sound development of a committee of the General Assembly functioning between sessions will evolve from the confident belief by the members that it will not encroach upon the functions of the principal organs or other agencies of the United Nations. One of the outstanding facts about the Interim Committee thus far is that it has not so encroached. I suggest that such confidence will continue to evolve from use of the Committee along the lines already developed rather than from substantial alteration of its terms of reference. It is because of this conviction that the United States has not itself, in the working group in which it has participated, suggested any considerable changes in the terms of reference of a future committee. We feel that its orderly development will result from continuing substantially those powers which it now has; and from actual use of these powers including the development of its potentiality for both preparatory work and implementation.

The United States urges the continuance of a committee of the General Assembly in the nature of the present Interim Committee, at least for another year. My Government feels that the experience of this Committee demonstrates that its continuance will strengthen the United Nations and will contribute to its sound and orderly development.

## Why and How We Came To Find Ourselves at the Havana Conference

BY WILLIAM L. CLAYTON<sup>1</sup>

Adviser to the Secretary of State

"Why and How We Came To Find Ourselves at the Havana Conference" is a good story, but it will take us over a long and difficult road.

The story needs to be told because it will help to a better understanding of the Havana charter.

No doubt the inspiration for that great enterprise lay in the general realization that the nations of the world made a tragic mess of their international economic relationships following the first world war and in a determination that this same road should not be traveled again.

It is only necessary to mention such matters as reparations, the handling of the war debts, the raising to fantastic heights of tariffs and other trade barriers, the practice of bilateral and barter trading, and the bitter retaliations and discriminations which flowed from these actions.

The first significant declaration of a determination to prevent a recurrence of these tragic mistakes was contained in the Atlantic Charter in August 1941. The victorious German Army was then far inside Russia, having long since swept western Europe. There were no illusions in the United States regarding the peril with which we would be faced if Germany should win the war.

Under these dramatic circumstances President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill met upon the Atlantic and signed a pledge which became known as the Atlantic Charter. The Atlantic Charter announced, among other things, that the two Governments: ". . . will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world . . ."

By 1943 thirty-four other nations had subscribed to the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

Four months after the publication of the Atlantic Charter the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor brought the United States into the war.

Within a short time thereafter we concluded the first of a series of master lend-lease agreements with our European Allies.

Article VII of this agreement committed the signatory Governments to the principle of

"the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples; . . . the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce; and . . . the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers."

The United States Government lost no time,

even in the agonizing years of the war, in taking energetic action to mobilize the thinking in other governments and to prepare measures to carry out these declarations.

In November 1943, a distinguished British delegation led by Lord Keynes came to Washington by invitation to discuss with us the shaping of a world economic program. A broad range of economic subjects including trade and finance were discussed at that time. Similar discussions were held in January 1944 with the Canadian Government. Following these talks, we began work in Washington to shape up a program of action. For this purpose, an interdepartmental committee was formed, headed originally by Mr. Myron Taylor and later by Mr. Dean Acheson as Chairman of the Executive Committee on Economic Foreign Policy, established by the President. As Assistant Secretary of Commerce, I took part in the deliberations of this Committee and later, as Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, succeeded Mr. Acheson as Chairman of the Committee.

The international trade policies formulated by this group were presented in a document called *Proposals for the Expansion of World Trade and Employment*. Before publication in December 1945, these proposals were discussed with the British Government and were mutually agreed to. Subsequently, in the early months of 1946, other governments expressed their approval of the principles contained in the U.S. proposals.

Having achieved a wide measure of agreement on basic economic principles, the United States then drafted a charter to give effect to these principles. This document was known as *Suggested Charter for an International Trade Organization*. It was circulated to all United Nations governments for their consideration.

Meanwhile, the United Nations had been organized and in February 1946, the Economic and Social Council called a preliminary meeting of 18 countries to prepare for a conference on trade and employment. This meeting was held in London from October 15 to November 30, 1946. The draft charter suggested by the United States was used as the basis of discussion.

The text of the draft resulting from the London meeting was put into better shape by a drafting committee convened at Lake Success in January and February 1947. This became known as the "New York draft" and served as the basis for the Second Preparatory Conference convened in

<sup>1</sup> Delivered at the Economic Institute of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. at Washington, D.C., on June 15, 1948, and released to the press on the same date.



Geneva in April 1947. Prior thereto, however, this Government diligently endeavored to acquaint the American public and the Congress with the project in hand. Conferences were held with numerous business groups including the United States Chamber of Commerce. A representative group selected from departments of the Government held informal public hearings in seven major cities of the United States to receive "grass roots" opinions about the proposed Iro. The Senate Committee on Finance conducted a detailed inquiry, the record of which covers several thick volumes.

This "referendum" of public and congressional opinion was extremely valuable. Over 100 specific suggestions were received for revising or extending the charter. The entire record was carefully studied to pick out every meritorious suggestion for use in the Geneva negotiations. Both the Geneva draft and the present Havana Charter bear the imprint of these suggestions.

As you probably know, there were 19 countries represented at Geneva, and negotiations there lasted some five months. They were complicated and prolonged by the fact that these same countries were also negotiating a General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade which required bargaining on thousands of specific items. In addition, agreement on general undertakings had to be reached to give value to the tariff reductions on these items. This enormous and very difficult task was successfully concluded and now stands as a landmark in international trade relations.

The charter negotiations at Geneva were concluded late in August 1947. On November 21, 1947, the World Conference on Trade and Employment convened at Havana to perfect the final draft of the charter. Representatives of 56 countries attended the Conference. This meant that two thirds of the countries at Havana had not participated in the preliminary conferences at London and Geneva. The charter was finally initialed by representatives of 54 countries.

In retrospect it seems almost inconceivable that representatives of 54 nations, great and small, developed and undeveloped, with divergent interests, and speaking many different languages, could agree on a constitution of principles to govern their international economic relationships.

The drafters of the American Constitution didn't have an easy time reaching agreement on that document, but just suppose they had neglected to forbid the States of this Union to erect tariff barriers. In that case, today, 160 years later, we would certainly have a flourishing crop of protectionist measures dividing the United States into 48 economic principalities.

For example, I am quite sure that my State of Texas would have prohibitive tariffs, among other

things, on shoes, woolen and cotton goods. Since Texas is the greatest producer of the raw materials for these articles, it is too much to expect that loyal Texans would have overlooked the great advantages to be obtained in the employment of Texas capital and Texas labor for the conversion of Texas raw materials into finished products for Texas citizens. The fact that other areas might do the work better and cheaper, leaving Texas capital and labor to devote itself to more profitable undertakings, would, of course, have nothing to do with the matter.

And suppose some President of the United States, realizing that this situation had seriously interfered with the sound development of the country, had invited the governors of the 48 States to meet with him in Washington to try to come to agreement on remedial action.

How long do you think it would take these 48 governors, all speaking the same language and living under the same political system, to reach effective agreement, if indeed any agreement could ever be reached?

One needs only to draw this kind of parallel to the Havana conference to illustrate the enormous complexity and difficulty of the task undertaken there.

Indeed we were told again and again that it could not be done. The program was too ambitious. It would involve too many commitments. Circumstances and systems were too diverse. Fair dealing in international trade was old-fashioned and impractical anyway. The disorganization caused by the war was too great. The problem of reconstruction was too pressing. Nations were too much preoccupied with immediate difficulties. They would not look to the future. The future in any case was too uncertain. It could not be done.

But it was done.

The charter is complex and difficult. It is long and detailed and technical. It is far from perfect; indeed, it falls short of what we fought for. But behind its many chapters and its scores of articles, there lies a simple truth. The world will be a better place to live in if nations, instead of taking unilateral action with little regard to the interests of others, will adopt and follow common principles and enter into consultation through an international organization when interests come into conflict.

And this, throughout the entire range of trade relationships, is what the signatories of the charter agree to do. Each will surrender some part of its freedom to take action that might prove harmful to others and thus each will gain the assurance that others will not take action harmful to it.

This may well prove to be the greatest step in history toward order and justice in economic relations among the members of the world community



and toward a great expansion in the production, distribution, and consumption of goods throughout the world.

The International Trade Organization will deal with questions that nations have always held to be of the greatest importance. It will seek solutions for problems that have been a perennial source of irritation and ill will. It will serve as a center where the peoples of the world with their diversity of economic interests can meet on common ground.

If the United States should ratify the Havana Charter, many other nations will promptly ratify it.

If the United States should fail to ratify the charter, there will be no International Trade Organization. Such an eventuality would be a tragedy; it is unthinkable.

It has often been said and correctly that the United States is the giant of the economic world. But it is not so generally recognized at home as it is abroad that we are looked upon as leaders in the world in the movement to reestablish the principles of nondiscriminatory, multilateral trade; that we are regarded as the exponents of liberalism in international economic relations; that we are recognized as proponents of policies designed to bring about a great expansion in the production, distribution, and consumption of goods throughout the world, to the end that people everywhere may have more to eat, more to wear, and better homes in which to live.

Peoples and governments, generally, understand that the purpose of all this is to lay a firm foundation for world peace and world prosperity.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the weight of the responsibilities which this position of leadership places upon us.

The policy itself is one which expresses the enlightened self-interest of the United States. The productive capacity of the United States in the industrial field equals that of the rest of the world combined. We must import from all over the world all kinds of raw materials to feed our huge productive machine. In metals and minerals, we are self-sufficient only in coal and one or two other items. Our fast-growing and prosperous population requires a great variety of goods. Much of our industrial and basic agricultural activity operates so efficiently that vast surpluses are produced at reasonable cost. These surpluses must find markets abroad. We have much to gain and nothing to lose from a great expansion in the interchange of goods and services around the world, a result which can only come from a return to multilateral nondiscriminatory trade.

If the United States should fail to ratify the charter, that action would not only be contrary to our best interests but would be a shock to the whole world. It would be a surrender of our leadership in international economic affairs; it would be more

than that; it would be regarded as a repudiation of much that has been accomplished under that leadership.

If we deliberately vacate our rightful place in this field, does anyone believe that there is another nation in the world today prepared to step into our shoes?

What, then, would the consequence of such action be?

It is certain that every country in the world would feel that it was again on its own, that it was compelled to rely on unilateral action, in short that it had no other recourse except to return to the practices of the international economic jungle—everyone for himself and the devil catch the hindmost.

Bilateralism, import quotas, export quotas, exchange controls, cartels, subsidies, discriminations, retaliations—all the devices known to man for limiting the international exchange of goods and services—would again become standard procedure throughout the world.

Do we want to see a return to that kind of world? Is that in our interest? We must realize that the United States could not long remain an island of free enterprise in a sea of state-controlled international trade. The United States would be forced into the international trading practices of the rest of the world.

But that is not all.

We would find it extremely difficult to carry on international trade in isolation from domestic trade.

There are two roads we can take here.

One road leads in the direction of free enterprise and the preservation of democratic principles.

The other road leads in the direction of Socialism and state trading.

We must soon choose which road we will take.

The Twentieth Century Fund recently issued a report recommending strongly a broad anti-cartel policy by the United States and declaring that support by the United States of the International Trade Organization is essential to such a policy.

The report further states that if the United States refuses the Iro charter, the result will be not a better agreement but a looser one or perhaps no agreement at all.

There are only two questions we have to ask ourselves in trying to decide what we will do about the Iro charter; and those two questions are:

1. Would the United States and the world be better off if there were no Iro, leaving each country to act on its own as heretofore?

2. If the present charter is rejected, would we be able later on to obtain agreement on a better charter?

In my opinion the answer to both questions is NO.

## Termination of International Institute of Agriculture

### FINAL ACT OF THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE<sup>1</sup>

The Permanent Committee:

Meeting in accordance with the Statutes of the IIA;

noting the formal statement made by the FAO in a circular letter dated February 2, 1948 that the Protocol of Dissolution of the International Institute of Agriculture became effective on January 28, 1948;

and

desiring to carry out the provisions of the Protocol in accordance with its provisions and as instructed by the XVIth General Assembly of the IIA;

*adopts* on this day, the 27th day of February 1948 the following Final Act:

In conformity with Art. VI, item I of the Protocol of Dissolution of the International Institute of Agriculture (including the International Forestry Centre), the said Protocol was not subject to ratification unless a special reservation to that effect was made at the time of signing.

The following countries, 30 in number, signed unreservedly: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, San Marino, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, Uruguay.

In conformity with item 2 of Art. VI, the Protocol "will come into effect when accepted by at least thirty-five Government Members, of the Institute".

The following countries, six in number, have filed with FAO the instrument of ratification (chronological order):

United States, February 10, 1947.

Egypt, October 13, 1947.

Turkey, October 25, 1947.

Nicaragua, November 15, 1947.

Czechoslovakia, January 28, 1948.

Italy, January 29, 1948.

The Protocol, by the terms of Art. VI, therefore became operative at the time of the thirty-fifth ratification, namely on January 28, 1948, when

the instrument of ratification was filed by Czechoslovakia.

In a letter of February 2, 1948, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the countries concerned, the Director-General of FAO notified the Member Governments of the coming into force of the Protocol.

In pursuance of Art. II of the Protocol for the dissolution of the Institute including the Centre and Resolution No. 8 of the XVIth General Assembly, the Permanent Committee, convening in Final Session beginning on February 26, 1948, has wound up the affairs of the International Institute of Agriculture (including the International Forestry Centre) and transferred to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations the possession and full title to the property in the library, files and records, registers and residual assets of the Institute (comprising the Centre).

By the terms of Art. III of the said Protocol, the Permanent Committee herewith gives notice to all the Member States of the Institute, and consequently to your Government of the dissolution of the Institute (including the Centre). The date of this Final Act is deemed to be the date of the termination of the Convention of June 7, 1905 and of the dissolution of the IIA and the Irc.

Dated Rome, 27 February 1948

### Confirmations

On June 17, 1948, the Senate confirmed the following nominations:

J. Klahr Huddle, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Burma, to serve concurrently as the representative of the United States on the Kashmir Commission of the Security Council of the United Nations.

Claude G. Bowers, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Chile, to serve concurrently as the representative of the United States in the Economic Commission for Latin America.

<sup>1</sup> Transmitted to the Secretary of State by a letter dated Feb. 27, 1948, from the President of the International Institute of Agriculture, David McK. Key.

## Current United Nations Documents: A Selected Bibliography<sup>1</sup>

### Security Council

#### Official Records, Second Year:

- No. 62, 164th meeting, 23 July 1947, 25 pp. Printed. 25¢.  
No. 63, 165th and 166th meetings, 24 July 1947. 49 pp. Printed. 50¢.  
No. 64, 167th meeting, 25 July 1947. 20 pp. Printed. 20¢.  
No. 65, 168th meeting, 28 July 1947. 34 pp. Printed. 35¢.  
No. 66, 169th and 170th meetings, 29 July 1947. 31 pp. Printed. 30¢.  
No. 67, 171st meeting, 31 July 1947. 36 pp. Printed. 35¢.

#### Official Records, Third Year:

- No. 52, 277th meeting, 1 April 1948. 41 pp. Printed. 40¢.  
No. 53, 278th meeting, 6 April 1948. 8 pp. Printed. 10¢.  
No. 54, 279th meeting, 10 April 1948. 18 pp. Printed. 20¢.  
No. 55, 280th meeting, 10 April 1948. 3 pp. Printed. 10¢.  
No. 57, 282nd meeting, 15 April 1948. 25 pp. Printed. 25¢.  
No. 58, 283rd meeting, 16 April 1948. 41 pp. Printed. 40¢.  
No. 59, 284th meeting, 17 April 1948. 23 pp. Printed. 25¢.  
No. 61, 286th meeting, 21 April 1948. 42 pp. Printed. 40¢.  
No. 62, 287th meeting, 23 April 1948. 33 pp. Printed. 35¢.

### Atomic Energy Commission

#### Official Records, Second Year:

- No. 3, Thirteenth meeting, 10 September 1947. 21 pp. Printed. 20¢.  
No. 4, Fourteenth meeting, 11 September 1947. 17 pp. Printed. 20¢.

### General Assembly

Report of the United Nations Palestine Commission to the Second Special Session of the General Assembly. A/532, April 10, 1948. iii, 42 pp. mimeo.

United Nations Temporary Commission on Korea. Sixth Information Report on the Work of the Commission. (Period 21 March-3 April 1948.) A/540, April 23, 1948. 53 pp. mimeo.

Official Records of the Second Part of the First Session of the General Assembly. Supplement No. 2. Report by the Economic and Social Council to the General Assembly. (January 23-October 3, 1948.) v, 106 pp. printed. \$1.00.

Official Records of the Second Special Session of the General Assembly. Supplement No. 2. Resolutions 16 April-14 May 1948. 8 pp. printed. 10¢.

### Economic and Social Council

#### Official Records, Third Year, Seventh Session:

Supplement No. 1. Report of the Economic and Employment Commission. [E/790, May 10, 1948.] 21 pp. Printed. 25¢.

Supplement No. 8. Report of the Social Commission. [E/779, May 6, 1948.] 58 pp. Printed. 60¢.

Economic Commission for Europe. Annual Report. E/791, May 18, 1948. 58 pp. mimeo.

Report of the Committee and Draft Convention Drawn up by the Committee. (Ad Hoc Committee on Genocide). E/794, May 24, 1948. 59 pp. mimeo.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. Financial Report and Statements . . . and the Report of the Board of Auditors. E/796, May 26, 1948. 10 pp. mimeo.

Supplementary Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization . . . E/797, May 24, 1948. 57 pp. mimeo.

Commission on Narcotic Drugs. Report to the Economic and Social Council on the Third Session of the Commission. E/799, May 28, 1948. 44 pp. mimeo.

Report of the Secretary-General on the Allocation of Functions Among the Various Organs Concerned in the Field of Migration. E/806, May 28, 1948. 111 pp. mimeo.

Transfer to the United Nations of the Functions Exercised by the French Government . . . for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, and . . . the Suppression of Obscene Publications. E/809, June 4, 1948. 7 pp. mimeo.

## THE FOREIGN SERVICE

### Consular Offices

A consular agency was established at Curitiba, Brazil, on May 24, 1948.

### Confirmations

On June 17, 1948, the Senate confirmed the nomination of Harold H. Tittmann, Jr., to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Peru.

<sup>1</sup> Printed materials may be secured in the United States from the International Documents Service, Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York City. Other materials (mimeographed or processed documents) may be consulted at certain designated libraries in the United States.



## The United States in the United Nations

### Palestine

Steps taken by the United States in accordance with the Security Council's Palestine truce resolution of May 29 and in support of the U.N. mediator's truce proposals were listed in a letter sent to Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, on June 22 by Philip C. Jessup, Acting U.S. Representative to the United Nations in the absence of Ambassador Warren R. Austin. The Security Council had decided on June 15 at the request of Count Bernadotte, U.N. mediator for Palestine, to ask all U.N. members for such reports.

Mr. Jessup's letter<sup>1</sup> stated that (1) appropriate authorities of the U.S. Government have been instructed to prevent departure from the United States for Palestine or Arab League countries, during the truce period, of "fighting personnel", as specified in the May 29 resolution; (2) attention of the authorities concerned, including the Chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission, has been called to the stipulations in the mediator's June 7 truce proposals regarding immigration of "men of military age"; (3) the U.S. embargo on arms shipments to the Near East, instituted November 17, 1947, meets the resolution's injunction on this point; (4) as a member of the Security Council's Truce Commission in Palestine, the U.S. Government has supplied the mediator, at his request, with military observers, transport aircraft, communications facilities, and three naval patrol vessels.

### Atomic Energy

On June 22 the Security Council concluded a series of three meetings devoted to the reports of the Atomic Energy Commission. It decided by a vote of 9-0 (U.S.S.R. and Ukraine abstaining) that the Commission's three reports and the record of the Council's debates on them should be transmitted to the General Assembly "as a matter of special concern".

Agreement on simple referral to the General Assembly followed the defeat, by a Soviet Union veto, of a draft resolution which Philip C. Jessup, U.S. Deputy Representative, had tabled on June 11. The U.S. proposal was that the Council should refer the Commission's reports to the General Assembly along with its express endorsement of the majority plan of atomic control outlined in the general findings and recommendations of the First Report and the specific proposals of the Second Report, as well as of the Third Report's

recommendation that the Commission's work be suspended until the General Assembly found that the impasse created by the Soviet Union's attitude no longer existed or until the Commission's six permanent members (the "Big Five" plus Canada) "find that there exists a basis for agreement". The vote on the U.S. proposal was 9-2 (U.S.S.R. and Ukraine opposed).

The vote on the resolution of simple referral, which was introduced by General McNaughton of Canada, was preceded by an argument whether it was subject to the veto. Mr. Gromyko of the Soviet Union opposed it and stoutly maintained that he could veto it but said he chose not to do so. Mr. Jessup pointed out that, if the Council did not transmit the Commission's reports to the General Assembly, any member of the United Nations would be free on its own initiative to place them on the Assembly agenda for its next session.

### Strategic Trusteeships

What the role of the Trusteeship Council should be in carrying out U.N. functions relating to strategic trusteeships was debated in the Security Council on June 18. The discussion centered on Charter interpretation, but there were overtones deriving from the fact that the only strategic trusteeship now in effect is that of the United States over the Pacific Islands formerly mandated to Japan.

Article 83 of the Charter states: "All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas . . . shall be exercised by the Security Council", but goes on to say that the Security Council "shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social, and educational matters in the strategic areas."

Whether the phrase "shall . . . avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council" is mandatory or merely permissive is the main point in issue. The June 18 debate's point of departure was a report from the Council's Committee of Experts recommending that the Council authorize the Trusteeship Council to act on its behalf in functions relating to the welfare of inhabitants of strategic trust territories.

Mr. Gromyko of the U.S.S.R. and Mr. Tarasenko of the Ukrain attacked this proposal, contending that the Charter language, "all functions . . . shall be exercised by the Security Council", meant

<sup>1</sup> Printed in this issue.

just that. Mr. Gromyko maintained that, although the Security Council is free to ask the assistance of the Trusteeship Council on particular problems, "a decision for a wholesale transfer of the Security Council's functions to the Trusteeship Council is as inadmissible as it is illegal."

The attitude of Belgium, China, France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, as stated by their representatives in the Committee of Experts, is that it is obligatory for the Security Council to avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council and that general principles of inter-Council collaboration need to be formally established.

The June 18 meeting ended with a 9-0 vote (U.S.S.R., Ukraine abstaining) to approve President El Khouri's proposal that the President and the Belgian and Ukrainian Representatives meet with a Trusteeship Council committee to explore informally the possibility of a formula acceptable to both Councils.

#### Human Rights

The U.N. Commission on Human Rights concluded its third session on June 18 at Lake Success by adopting a 28-article draft International Declaration of Human Rights which, in the words of its preamble, is intended to establish "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations".

The draft was approved by representatives of 12 nations, including the United States, with no negative votes. The U.S.S.R., Byelorussia, the Ukraine, and Yugoslavia abstained. It now goes to the forthcoming session of the Economic and Social Council at Geneva.

In a June 21 statement to the press, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, U.S. Representative on the Commission and its chairman, called the draft Declaration "a document of very great intrinsic worth" which was produced despite "variations in attitudes and customs and historic precedent" of the nations represented on the Commission.<sup>1</sup>

Mrs. Roosevelt said the draft Declaration, as an indispensable first step in working toward greater freedom, is an attempt to define freedom, to determine "what does every man and woman have a right to have?"

The Commission also passed on to Ecosoc, without recommendation, a draft convention on genocide which had been prepared by an *ad hoc* committee.

#### Latin American Economic Meeting

The first session of the Economic Commission for Latin America, the latest of the U.N. regional economic commissions, moved into its final week in Santiago, Chile, with the session expected to end

on June 26. On June 23 the Commission approved resolutions calling for a general economic survey of Latin America and defining the working relations between ECLA and the Inter-American Economic and Social Council.

#### U.S. Representation

On June 24 the President appointed W. Averell Harriman, U.S. Special Representative in Europe of the Economic Cooperation Administration to serve as U.S. Representative on the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe, a regional economic organ of the U.N. Economic and Social Council. On that date the President also appointed John J. Macdonald as U.S. Representative on the Security Council Truce Commission for Palestine and as U.S. Consul General in Jerusalem to succeed Thomas C. Wasson, who was killed by a sniper's bullet while serving in that capacity. Mr. Macdonald has been a Foreign Service officer since 1930, serving most recently as Consul General in Bombay. Both appointments are recess appointments, pending Senate confirmation.

#### Aviation Conference

The International Civil Aviation Organization concluded its second assembly on June 22 after a three-week session in Geneva. Russell B. Adams, chief of the U.S. Delegation, called particularly important Conference approval of a proposed international legal convention on recognition of rights in aircraft. The United States is one of the 14 states out of a total of 49 ICAO members who have signed the convention, which recognizes in all contracting states the rights in aircraft granted by any one of them and which is designed to afford the international airline operators with the largest possible measure of assistance in arranging and financing aircraft purchases. Other accomplishments of the conference were recommendations to simplify aviation border crossings, approval of the right of punishment of airmen who infringe local air regulations, establishment of an Air Navigation Commission, and recommendations for the development of international standards and recommended practices.

#### Correction

It was erroneously stated in "The United States and the United Nations" in the BULLETIN of June 13, 1948, p. 768, that the U.N. Special Commission on the Balkans had moved its headquarters from Geneva to Salonika. The Commission is currently writing its report in Geneva, having moved there from Salonika.

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Mission to the United Nations press release 470.



## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

### U.S. DELEGATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

#### Veterinary Science

[Released to the press June 14]

The Department of State announced on June 14 that Dr. Banner B. Morgan, associate professor of veterinary science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., and Dr. Harry Ellis Kingman, Wyoming Hereford Ranch, Cheyenne, Wyo., have been designated as members of the United States Delegation to the First International Congress on the Physiopathology of Animal Reproduction and Artificial Insemination. The Congress, sponsored by the Italian Government, is scheduled to be held at Milan from June 23 to 30, 1948.

The purpose of the meeting is to examine the problem of animal reproduction, both from the scientific side and from the standpoint of its technical and economic aspects. Special attention will be given to methods of artificial insemination. Among the other topics to be discussed are: (1) biological problems of animal reproduction; (2) livestock reproduction; (3) pathological problems of animal reproduction; and (4) legislative problems concerning artificial insemination and animal reproduction.

The Congress will be divided into sections for discussions and there will be special exhibitions of scientific and educational material.

#### World Health

[Released to the press June 19]

The Department of State has announced that the President has given approval to the United States Delegation to the First Session of the World Health Assembly, which is scheduled to convene at Geneva on June 24, 1948. The United States Delegation is as follows:

##### Delegates

Thomas Parran, M.D., Medical Director, U.S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency (Chairman of the Delegation)  
Martha M. Elliot, M.D., Associate Chief, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency  
James R. Miller, M.D., Trustee, American Medical Association

##### Alternates

Frank P. Corrigan, M.D., Political Adviser on Latin America, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, Lake Success, N.Y.  
James A. Doull, M.D., Medical Director, U.S. Public Health Service, Chief, Office of International Health Relations, Federal Security Agency  
Wilton Halverson, M.D., Director, Public Health, State of California, San Francisco, Calif.

H. Van Zile Hyde, M.D., Alternate U.S. Representative, Interim Commission of the World Health Organization; Division of International Labor, Social and Health Affairs, Department of State  
Durward V. Sandifer, Deputy Director, Office of United Nations Affairs, Department of State

##### Advisers

Howard B. Calderwood, Division of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State  
Nelson H. Cruikshank, Director, Social Insurance Activities, American Federation of Labor, Washington, D.C.  
Albert W. Dent, M.D., President, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.  
Morton Kramer, Ph.D., Chief, Research and Information, Office of International Health Relations, U.S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency  
Mrs. David M. Levy, President, Citizens Committee on Children of New York City  
James E. Perkins, M.D., Managing Director, National Tuberculosis Association, New York City  
Miss Lucile Petry, Director, Division of Nursing, U.S. Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency  
Alvin Roseman, Deputy Director, International Activities Branch, Bureau of the Budget  
Paul F. Russell, M.D., Malariologist, Rockefeller Foundation, The Rockefeller Institute, New York City  
James S. Simmons, Brigadier General, M.C., U.S. Army, (Retired), Dean, School of Public Health, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.  
John Tomlinson, Assistant Chief, Division of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs, Department of State  
Tom Whayne, Colonel (M.C.), U.S. Army, Chief, Preventive Medicine Division, Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army  
Abel Wolman, Professor, Sanitary Engineering, Johns Hopkins School of Public Health and Hygiene, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

##### Executive Secretary

William H. Dodderidge, Division of International Conferences, Department of State

The convening of the World Health Assembly marks the beginning of full-scale activity of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the termination of the interim phase of the development of the international health agency planned by plenipotentiaries of 62 governments at the International Health Conference at New York City during the summer of 1946.

The Constitution of the WHO provides that each member nation be represented at the Assembly by three delegates having only one vote. It also provides that the Assembly will be the governing body of the WHO and that it will, among other things, determine policies, name member nations entitled to designate persons to serve on the Executive Board of the WHO, appoint the Director General, review reports of the WHO Interim Commission,



## ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

appoint committees, report to the United Nations, adopt conventions and regulations, and approve the budget of the Organization.

The World Health Organization came into official existence on April 7, 1948, when the last of the required 26 United Nations Members notified the Secretary-General of the United Nations of ratification of the WHO Constitution.

The International Health Conference in 1946 established an Interim Commission composed of representatives of 18 Members of the United Nations to provide for the consideration of international health affairs during the period before the establishment of the permanent Organization. The Commission has met at quarterly intervals, and its work has been concerned mainly with: (1) planning for the establishment of the WHO; (2) consolidation and continuation of the work of pre-existing international health agencies—the League of Nations Health Agency and the International Office of Public Health at Paris; and (3) continuation of certain health functions of UNRRA by arrangements with UNRRA. The Sixth Session of the Interim Commission convened at Geneva on June 18.

Particular significance is attached to the First Assembly since it will inaugurate a program of international cooperation in the field of health, the need for which is becoming constantly greater with the rapid advances in modern medical knowledge, in public health work, and in other medical activities. It is expected that the program adopted by this meeting will shape the World Health Organization for years to come.

### Large Electric Systems

[Released to the press June 17]

The Department of State has announced the composition of the United States Delegation to the Twelfth Biennial Session of the International Conference on Large Electric Systems, the C.I.G.R.E. (Conférence Internationale des Grands Réseaux Électriques) scheduled to be held at Paris, June 24–July 3, 1948. The United States Delegation is as follows:

#### Chairman

Harvey F. McPhail, director, Branch of Power Utilization, Bureau of Reclamation

#### Vice Chairman

Frederic Atwood, vice president, Ohio Brass Company, New York, N. Y.

#### Members of Delegation

Peter L. Bellaschi, consulting engineer, Bonneville Power Administration

Selden B. Crary, Central Station Engineering Division, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

R. Robert de Luccia, chief, Bureau of Power, Federal Power Commission

Lloyd F. Hunt, chief electrical engineer, Southern California Edison Company, Ltd., Los Angeles, Calif.

Howard L. Melvin, chief consulting engineer, Ebasco Services, Inc., New York, N. Y.

Wendall A. Morgan, head, Power System Technical Group, Bureau of Reclamation

Philip Sporn, president, American Gas and Electric Services Corporation, New York, N. Y.

The objects of the Conference are to study and discuss developments and progress in the construction, operation, and maintenance of large high-tension electric systems by bringing together every two years eminent specialists from many countries. The Conference will study the most recent advances in: (1) the manufacture of machinery for generation, transformation, and circuit breaking of electric currents; (2) the construction, insulation, and maintenance of overhead lines and underground cables; and (3) the operation, protection, and interconnection of networks.

Founded in March 1921, under the aegis of the International Electrotechnical Commission, the International Conference on Electric Systems operates with the support and assistance of all the large international electrotechnical organizations. It is not only one of the oldest of all international electrotechnical organizations, but it is also the largest, having more than 1,000 permanent members. Its biennial sessions have become the periodic meeting place of electrical engineers from all over the world.

The forthcoming meeting is of particular interest at the present time because of its bearing on the increased power production for Europe contemplated under the European Recovery Program.

### Public Education

[Released to the press June 14]

The Department of State announced on June 14 the appointment of the United States Delegation to the Eleventh International Conference on Public Education to be held at Geneva from June 28 to July 3, 1948. The Delegation is as follows: Galen Jones, Director of Secondary Education, U.S. Office of Education, Chairman, and Ruth Emily McMurry, UNESCO Relations Staff, Department of State.

The Conference is jointly sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the International Bureau of Education. Progress reports on the development of educational standards and facilities in each country will be submitted by the delegations. In addition, the Conference will study three main questions: (1) the role of school psychologists; (2) the teaching of writing; (3) the teaching about the U.N. and its specialized agencies. The Conference will offer opportunities for an exchange of information on the present features of educational movements in the various countries. It will also afford an opportunity for studying, on an international plane, educational problems of present interest which have formed

## ACTIVITIES AND DEVELOPMENTS

the subject of inquiries or study on the part of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Bureau of Education.

The Tenth International Conference held last year under the sponsorship of IBE and UNESCO was attended by delegates from more than 40 countries. Seventy-one nations have been invited to participate in the Conference this year.

The materials submitted and the text of the discussions at the forthcoming Conference will be published jointly by UNESCO and IBE in French and English editions.

### Genetics

[Released to the press June 17]

The Department of State announced on June 17 the United States Delegation to the Eighth International Congress of Genetics scheduled to convene at Stockholm on July 7, 1948. The United States Delegation is as follows:

#### Chairman

Dr. Forrest V. Owen, senior geneticist, Division of Sugar Plant Investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, Department of Agriculture

#### Delegates

Dr. Millsav Demerec, Carnegie Institution, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N.Y.  
Dr. Walter E. Heston, principal geneticist, National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md.  
Dr. Hermann J. Muller, president of the International Congress of Genetics, professor of zoology, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.

The seventh and last International Congress of Genetics was held at Edinburgh from August 23 to 29, 1939. The forthcoming congress will bring together leading scientists for the presentation of papers and discussions on human genetics as well as experiments on plant and animal breeding.

Recent advances in the field of genetics will prove of great interest both to the scientific world and to the layman by their practical application to plant and animal breeding.

### Radiocommunications

[Released to the press June 17]

The Department of State announced on June 17 the United States Delegation to the Fifth Meeting of the International Radio Consultative Committee of the CCIR (Comité Consultatif International des Radiocommunications) of the International Telecommunication Union, scheduled to be held at Stockholm July 12-31, 1948. The United States Delegation is as follows:

#### Chairman

Harvey B. Otterman, Associate Chief, Telecommunications Division, Department of State

### Advisers

Warren B. Burgess, Sub-section Head, Radio Techniques Section, Naval Research Laboratory  
Robert R. Burton, Division of International Broadcasting, Department of State  
Clinton W. Janes, Lieutenant Colonel, Signal Corps, Chief, Communication Liaison Branch, Office of the Chief Signal Corps Officer, Department of the Army  
William F. Minners, Marine Radio and Safety Division, Federal Communications Commission  
Dr. Newbern Smith, Assistant Chief, Central Radio Propagation Laboratory, National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce  
George V. Stelzenmuller, Chief, Treaty Section, Frequency Allocation and Treaty Division, Engineering Department, Federal Communications Commission

### Industry Advisers

#### AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Frederick B. Llewellyn, Consulting Engineer, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc.  
Richard D. Campbell, Engineer, Department of Operations and Engineering

#### MACKAY RADIO AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Leroy F. Spangenberg, Vice President

#### RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

Dr. J. Howard Dellinger, Radio Consultant  
John B. Coleman, Assistant Director of Engineering  
Herschel B. Martin, Assistant Chief Engineer  
Cornelius G. Mayer, Foreign Liaison Engineer, RCA International Division, London  
John H. Muller, Assistant to Executive Vice President  
Phillip F. Silling, Engineer-in-Charge, Frequency Bureau

#### Secretary of the Delegation

William D. Misfeldt, Division of International Conferences, Department of State

The Fifth Meeting of the CCIR has been called jointly by the International Telecommunication Union and the Government of Sweden to study technical and engineering problems of the international operation of radio and to formulate recommendations for the solution of these problems. The meeting will consider problems growing out of the Atlantic City Radio Conference of last summer along with the following: (1) operation between frequencies assigned to radio stations; (2) radio propagation; (3) radio monitoring; (4) broadcast problems; (5) elimination of spurious emissions; and (6) other general technical problems.

The CCIR, a subsidiary organization of the International Telecommunication Union, was provided for by the Telecommunications Conference of Washington in 1927. The fourth and last session of the committee was held at Bucharest in 1937.

Invitations to attend the forthcoming meeting have been sent to member governments of the International Telecommunication Union and to private companies and international organizations interested in the subject matter.



## THE RECORD OF THE WEEK

### Currency-Reform Plan In Germany

#### STATEMENT BY THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT IN FRANKFURT

[Released to the press jointly with the Department of the Army, June 18]

Financial reform is a necessary step to end economic stagnation and promote recovery in Germany and is a prerequisite to effective German participation in the European Recovery Program. It is a technical, non-political measure. Because of Soviet obstruction, economic unity of Germany has never been achieved and the economies of western Germany have been largely divided. Separate currency reform is a logical consequence of this development. The United States has long recognized the need for currency reform and has taken the lead in seeking quadripartite action to this end. Soviet withdrawal from Control Council machinery terminated negotiations for an agreement on currency reform for all of Germany at this time. In view of the long delay and increasingly urgent need for action, the United States, United Kingdom and France determined to take action in their zones. Should it prove

possible at any time to establish economic unity on the basis of free movement of goods and persons, joint export-import controls and the cessation of Soviet reparations from current production, it should not be difficult to arrange for a common currency for Germany as a whole.

The currency to be used was printed in the United States in 1947 and 1948. The decision on printing at that time contemplated use of currency either on a quadripartite or western basis, depending on whether quadripartite agreement was reached. If it had been reached, the currency already printed in the United States would have been available for its immediate implementation, and it was hoped that several months' delay between the agreement and actual implementation would thus be avoided. If, on the other hand, quadripartite agreement were not reached, as has been the case, the currency would be available for use in the western zones.

#### SUMMARY OF FIRST LAW OF CURRENCY REFORM

[Released to the press jointly with the Department of the Army, June 18]

The first law of the reform of the German currency promulgated by the Military Governments of Great Britain, the United States, and France will go into effect on June 20. The old German currency is hereby invalidated. The new currency will be the deutsche mark which will be divided into 100 deutsche pfennig.

The old money, the reichsmark, the rentenmark and mark notes issued in Germany by the Allied Military authorities, will become invalid on June 21. The only exceptions are old mark notes and coins up to a denomination of one mark. In order to prevent a temporary shortage of small change, these small notes and coins will remain in use until further notice at one tenth their old or nominal value. Nobody, however, need accept more than 50 pieces of small change in payment of any kind. Postage stamps will also remain valid at one tenth their nominal value.

As a first measure, each inhabitant of the western zone will receive a certain sum in the new deutsche mark. This per capita sum amounts to 60 marks, to be paid against an equal sum of old bank notes. Forty marks will be paid out this Sunday, the remaining 20 one month later. For example, for

a family of four, 240 marks of old money can be paid in, for which the family receives immediately 160 deutsche marks and an additional 80 marks one month later.

Other money held by the German public, as well as savings accounts in banks, savings banks, and postal-savings institutions will be converted into deutsche marks at a later date. The conversion rate, which will drastically reduce the total amount of money in circulation, as well as other details concerning the exchange of these amounts of money, will be published shortly in further laws. During this later conversion operation, the per capita quota already received will be deducted from the deutsche mark funds then converted or credited to the individual. Thus, if a person has an account with a bank which, through this later conversion, is reduced to 200 deutsche marks, he will still have deducted from this the sixty marks which he already received as his per capita quota in the new currency.

The per capita quota will be paid this coming Sunday by the same offices issuing food rationing stamps. In order to receive the new money, all persons must observe the following instructions:

Individuals must show their food ration and



#### THE RECORD OF THE WEEK

identity cards and hand in 60 marks in old money. As far as families are concerned, the per capita quota for the whole family will be delivered to the head of the family after he has produced the food ration and identity cards for each family member and has handed in 60 marks for each person. Persons who are physically incapable of appearing themselves may send a representative who, however, must be authorized by a letter stating the reason for nonappearance of the person concerned. If the head of a family is incapacitated, by sickness or otherwise, from appearing, another member of the family can pick up the per capita quota, again submitting an authorization. Special regulations will apply to travelers; they will find them at the nearest food-ration office.

Wages and salaries must be paid in the new currency as of Sunday. Wage and salary recipients who are paid on a bi-monthly or monthly basis in advance will get a reimbursement of 70 percent, in new money, for the days between the tenth day after currency reform and their next pay day (for which they were paid in advance in old currency).

There will be a moratorium of one week for all money obligations in reichsmarks. That is to say, during this week (ending June 26) no debts should be paid.

Prices will not be affected by the currency reform. In all laws, administrative regulations, contracts, etc., the new currency will simply replace the old.

Business enterprises will, upon application, receive advances to tide them over. This aid in new deutsche mark will depend on the number of employees and the size of their holdings in old money. In principle, they will receive 80 marks per employee, the total aid not to exceed their holding in old currency.

In preparation for the exchange of old money in circulation and bank accounts, the old money now in the western zones must be turned in or registered by June 26. All money not turned in or registered by that date will become worthless.

In order to guarantee a full utilization of all property, the German legislative authorities will be charged with working out a law for the equalization of financial burdens within six months

(*Lastenausgleichsgesetz*). A tax reform, too, will follow the currency reform as speedily as possible.

To turn in or register their holdings of old money, all individuals must fill out a schedule, a form which they will be given at the same time that they receive their per capita quota. Business enterprises will use a schedule B which is obtainable at the banks. Instructions for filling out these schedules will be broadcast over the radio and published in the press.

The old money must be turned in or registered by June 26 at the banks or savings banks as well as certain auxiliary exchange places which will be set up by the land central banks. The latter will be set up within governmental offices or business enterprises with a large number of employees in order to facilitate exchange operations. Old money cannot be turned in at post offices or postal savings institutions. Of particular importance is the fact that each individual and each business enterprise may, as a matter of principle, only turn in or register old money once.

It is forbidden to import old money into the western zones or export it from this area. It is, of course, permissible to destroy one's holdings of old money instead of turning them in.

Violations of this law will be punishable by jail sentence up to 5 years and by fines up to 50,000 deutsche marks, or both.

For DPs living in camps, regulations paralleling this law will be announced through the camp governments. DPs will be affected by the currency reform just like the German population. For members of the occupation forces, separate instructions will be issued.

The currency reform will not, for the time being, apply to Berlin because Berlin is under four-power rule. The three Military Governments will, however, take all measures in order to maintain and strengthen Berlin's economic ties with the west which are vital to the welfare of the city. Berlin, too, is to share the benefits of the European Recovery Plan, which stands behind the new currency. Food deliveries into Berlin will be continued by the western occupying powers and sold for the currency there in use.

#### STATEMENT BY THE UNITED STATES, THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND FRANCE<sup>1</sup>

By virtue of the attempt by the Soviet military administration to usurp for itself the authority to dominate the economic affairs of Berlin and issue its own currency for the quadripartite city, the western powers find it necessary to introduce the deutsche mark in the three western sectors of Berlin.

At the time of the monetary reform in the three

western zones, undertaken to prevent further deterioration of the economy in the western zones, it had been deliberately decided to withhold similar action from Berlin since the city is under quadripartite administration. Furthermore, it was the view of the three western occupying powers that it was the responsibility of the city's supreme quadripartite body, namely, the Kommandatura to effect such monetary reform for the total population of the city as a whole.

<sup>1</sup> Released in Berlin on June 23, 1948. Printed from telegraphic text.

The three western occupying powers specifically invited the Soviet military administration to discuss on a quadripartite basis the most feasible method of protecting the economy of the people of Berlin. At the meeting on Tuesday 22 June of the finance and economic experts from the four occupying powers of Germany, the western zone representatives offered to consider and work out with the Soviet authorities a reasonable and satisfactory method for the handling of the currency and monetary reform measures for Berlin as a whole. It was and still is the desire of the three western powers to have a uniform currency for the whole of Berlin.

The western proposals were refused by the Soviet military authorities. Instead, the Soviet military authorities insisted that it alone would write the currency law for the city of Berlin. Furthermore, the Soviet administration refused to recognize the prerogatives of the Kommandatura as the supreme law making body of Berlin. Instead the SMA announced this morning laws which would presumably be applicable to greater Berlin—the same laws the SMA has promulgated for the Soviet zone.

The western powers cannot submit to such arbitrary action which is in violation and total

disregard of the actual quadripartite status of Berlin and which disregards and violates all agreements respecting the managements of money and banking affairs of the city. The three western occupying powers in Berlin found it necessary, therefore, to issue orders that laws promulgated by the Soviet military administration will not apply to the three western sectors of Berlin. The three western powers, therefore, find themselves forced to introduce into the three western sectors of Berlin the deutsche mark which is now legal tender in the three western zones.

Details of the manner and time of the conversion of existing money and bank account holdings of the population of the U.S., U.K., and French sectors of Berlin will be announced shortly. Meantime, an order calling for the immediate closing of all banks in the three western sectors and declaring a moratorium on all financial obligations pending the announcement of details of the monetary conversion operation, has been published.

In order to minimize undue hardships among the civilian population of the three western sectors of Berlin, the occupying powers have decreed that food and chemists shops will remain open during the period of conversion.

#### The IIAA—Continued from page 822

temperature and heavy rainfall are ideal for the cultivation of manioc, cocoa, tea, rice, yucca, papaya, pineapple, and citrus fruits, and of rubber, cinchona, and barbasco. The community grew from 668 in 1940 to 5,000 in 1942 and in that year the total health facilities and services consisted of a small out-patient clinic with one physician, working part time only. In 1943, a Cooperative Health Service survey of all school children showed that 99 percent were infected, 67 percent with hookworm and 67 percent with parasites other than hookworm. The Cooperative Health Service conducted a campaign for the construction of privies and the building of safe walls, for an appreciation of the need for shoes, clean drinking water, and wholesome foods, and for the examination and treatment of children. A 40-bed hospital was built and operated. Visiting and hospital nurse aides were trained and child-health conferences held. A mobile dispensary servicing workmen on the Tingo María - Pucallpa highway attended 11,692 patients during the 18 months it was

in operation. Recent examinations made by the Cooperative Health Service show that the percentage of school children infected with intestinal parasites has declined from 99 percent in 1943 to 58 percent in 1947; infections with ascaris and trichocephalus have dropped from 67 to 5 percent. The incidence of malaria has dropped from 17 percent in 1945 to less than 1 percent in 1947.

These cases do not, of course, represent the ultimate achievement of the health programs that our neighbors have undertaken with our cooperation. The ultimate achievement must be the substantial permanent improvement of physical health in the Hemisphere, with all that means for the progress of men in the accomplishments of civilization. The way to this goal is long, but there is reason to believe that the good-neighbor policy, expressed in this kind of cooperation, is making progress along this road.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For articles by Mr. Halle on the significance of the IIAA in the conduct of U.S. foreign policy and on the cooperative agricultural programs of the IIAA, see BULLETIN of May 23, 1948, p. 659, and June 13, 1948, p. 758.



## French Zone of Germany Adheres to Economic Cooperation Act

[Released to the press jointly with the ECA June 4]

*Ambassador Caffery to General Guillaume<sup>1</sup>*

June 3, 1948

SIR: The Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 (title I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948) became law on 3 April 1948.

You will note the general requirement that, before assistance may be provided by the United States to a participating country as defined in subsection 103 (a) of the Act, an agreement must have been concluded between that country and the United States as described in subsection 115 (b) of the Act. However, before such an agreement is concluded and until 3 July 1948, the Government of the United States proposes under the terms of subsection 115 (c) to arrange for the performance, with respect to the French Zone of Occupation of Germany, of these functions authorized by the Act which may be determined to be essential in furtherance of its purposes. This action by the Government of the United States is contingent upon the requirements of subsection 115 (c) of the Act being fulfilled.

Accordingly, I should appreciate your notifying me whether the French Military Government, on behalf of the French Zone of Occupation of Germany, adheres to the purposes and policies in furtherance of which the Act authorizes assistance to be provided, and is engaged in continuous efforts to accomplish a joint recovery program through multilateral undertakings and the establishment of a continuing organization for this purpose, and also whether the French Military Government, on behalf of the French Zone of Occupation of Germany, intends to conclude an agreement with the United States in accordance with subsection 115 (b). The purposes of the Act are stated in the whole of subsection 102 (b) and the policies referred to in subsection 102 (b) are those designated as such in subsection 102 (a).

Since subsection 115 (c) of the Act predicates the furnishing of assistance upon continuous compliance with such provisions of subsection 115 (b) as my Government may consider applicable, I should appreciate your advising me whether the French Zone of Occupation of Germany is already taking the measures necessary to carry out the applicable provisions of subsection 115 (b) and will continue to take such measures as long as assistance is made available to it pursuant to this note.

It is contemplated that all assistance under the

Act to the French Zone of Occupation of Germany hereunder will be made available upon terms of payment. The proceeds of exports from all future production and stocks of the French Zone of Occupation of Germany will be available in the first instance for payment for such assistance at the earliest practicable time consistent with the rebuilding of the German economy on healthy, non-aggressive lines. Detailed terms of payment will be determined in accordance with the Act at a later time.

I should also like to have the agreement of the French Military Government on behalf of the French Zone of Occupation of Germany, that deposits in German marks in respect of assistance furnished hereunder will be made pursuant to procedures to be determined by the Government of the United States of America and the French Military Government and will be held or used for such purposes as may be agreed to between the Government of the United States of America and the French Military Government.

I am sure the French Military Government on behalf of the French Zone of Occupation of Germany, understands that the proposals set forth in this letter cannot be viewed as constituting an obligation on the part of the Government of the United States to make assistance available to such zone.

*General Guillaume to Ambassador Caffery*

June 3, 1948

SIR: I have received your letter of this date concerning assistance to the French Zone of Occupation of Germany under the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948.

The French Military Government, on behalf of the French Zone of Occupation of Germany, adheres to the purposes and policies of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948, which are stated in the whole of subsection 102 (b) and in subsection 102 (a) respectively, and in furtherance of which the Act authorizes assistance to be provided to such zone.

The French Military Government has taken careful note of the provisions of subsection 115 (b) of the Economic Cooperation Act of 1948 and intends, on behalf of the French Zone of Occupation of Germany, to conclude an agreement with the Government of the United States pursuant to that subsection.

In view of the fact that subsection 115 (c) makes the granting of assistance conditional upon the continued application by the beneficiary countries of such provisions of subsection 115 (b) as your

<sup>1</sup> Ambassador Caffery representing the U.S. Government and General Guillaume the French Military Government.



Government considers applicable, I have the honor to inform you that the French Zone of Occupation of Germany has already taken the measures necessary to assure the application of the provisions of subsection 115 (b) and will continue to do so as long as assistance is offered to it pursuant to this letter. The French Zone of Occupation of Germany is engaged in continuous efforts to carry out a joint recovery program and, on April 16, 1948, the French Military Government signed, for that purpose, a European Economic Cooperation Convention containing multilateral undertakings and establishing a permanent organization of the participating Governments.

The French Military Government, on behalf of the French Zone of Occupation of Germany, understands that all assistance to such zone under the Act pursuant to your letter will be made available upon payment terms and that the proceeds of exports from all future production and stocks of the French Zone of Occupation of Germany will be available in the first instance for payment for

such assistance at the earliest practicable time consistent with the rebuilding of the German economy on healthy non-aggressive lines. Detailed terms of payment will be determined by joint agreement in accordance with the Act at a later time.

The French Military Government, on behalf of the French Zone of Occupation of Germany, agrees that deposits in German marks in respect of assistance furnished pursuant to your letter will be made in accordance with procedures to be determined by the Government of the United States of America and the French Military Government and that such deposits will be held or used for such purposes as may be agreed to between the Government of the United States of America and the French Military Government.

The French Military Government, on behalf of the French Zone of Occupation of Germany, understands that the proposals contained in your letter do not constitute an obligation on the part of the Government of the United States to make assistance available to such Zone.

## Importance of Azores Agreement to U.S. Military Services

### SUMMARY OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH PORTUGAL

[Released to the press June 17]

On November 28, 1944, the Portuguese and United States Governments concluded an agreement which permitted the United States to construct, maintain, and use a military air base on Santa Maria Island in the Azores. A year earlier the British Government had been permitted to use the Lagens Airfield on Terceira Island for similar purposes. These agreements gave the Allies two military bases in the Azores which proved to be of invaluable assistance in their ultimate victory.

By its terms, the Santa Maria agreement expired nine months after the end of the war; June 2, 1946, was therefore the date of expiration. A few days prior to this, on May 30, 1946, an agreement was reached with the Portuguese Government which permitted United States military aircraft serving American forces of occupation abroad to use transit facilities at the Lagens Airfield for a period of 18 months.<sup>1</sup> According to the terms of the Santa Maria agreement, the airfield on Santa Maria Island was turned over to the Portuguese Government on June 2, 1946, and has subsequently been used for civil-aviation traffic.

During the latter part of 1947, negotiations were undertaken by the Portuguese and United States Governments for a new agreement to replace that of May 30 upon its expiration on December 2, 1947. The negotiations were not finally concluded by that date and the Portuguese Government permitted the United States to continue to use the facilities at Lagens Airfield pending the conclu-

sion of a new agreement. The new agreement was finally signed on February 2, 1948.<sup>2</sup>

The transit facilities which United States military aircraft have enjoyed at Lagens Airfield since May 30, 1946, have been extended by this new agreement for three years. Thereafter the agreement may be extended for two years more, making the agreement valid, in effect, for five years. The negotiations were carried out by the Portuguese Government in an atmosphere of complete cooperation and good will and their assistance has permitted the United States to maintain lines of communication with its forces abroad which are of the utmost value at this time. These same conditions exist between the Portuguese military authorities and United States military technicians responsible for servicing American military aircraft which pass through the Lagens Airfield. Consequently, the most satisfactory operating conditions exist at the field.

The facilities which the United States has enjoyed in the Azores since 1944 have been provided by the Portuguese Government without the requirement of any *quid pro quo*. During the war, the extension of military air-base facilities in the Azores was not without its problems to Portuguese neutrality. Since the war, the Portuguese Government has continued to permit the United States to use these facilities in its usual spirit of international cooperation.

<sup>1</sup> BULLETIN of June 23, 1946, p. 1080.

<sup>2</sup> BULLETIN of Mar. 14, 1948, p. 358.

**COMMUNICATION FROM THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE  
TO THE PRIME MINISTER OF PORTUGAL**

[Released to the press June 17]

*The following communication from Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal to Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, Prime Minister of Portugal, was delivered June 15 by the new Ambassador to Portugal, Lincoln MacVeagh, when he presented his credentials*

*June 15, 1948*

EXCELLENCY: I would like to take the occasion of Ambassador MacVeagh's first call on you to send by his hand this expression of my appreciation for the generous assistance and cooperation which we have received from the Government of Portugal in the agreement concluded on February 2, 1948. Ambassador Wiley expressed the gratitude of the Government of the United States at the time the agreement was signed. I would now like to add my own thanks on behalf of the military services of the United States.

The important military facilities on Santa Maria Island in the Azores which your Government permitted us to use during the recent war proved

to be an invaluable asset in the final victory of the United Nations. Since the war, our military aircraft have been permitted by your Government to use transit facilities at Lagens Field in the Azores. These facilities have been of great value to us in maintaining safe and efficient lines of communication with the American forces of occupation in Germany and Japan. In the agreement of February 2, 1948 your Government has very generously made it possible for us to continue to maintain these lines of communication through the Azores in the most satisfactory manner.

The responsibilities of the United States Government as one of the occupying powers still continue and we appreciate with deep gratitude the goodwill and spirit of international cooperation which the Government of Portugal has displayed in its willingness to assist us and to participate in the maintenance of international peace and security and the reconstruction of Europe.

Accept [etc.]

JAMES FORRESTAL  
*Secretary of Defense*

**Proclamations Issued on General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade  
With Union of South Africa and Cuba**

**Union of South Africa**

The President on June 12, 1948, issued a proclamation<sup>1</sup> putting into effect, as of June 14, 1948, the concessions in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade initially negotiated with the Union of South Africa, which had not yet been made effective. The agreement was entered into last October 30 at Geneva, with 22 other countries. The President's action followed receipt of information that the Government of the Union of South Africa had signed the Protocol of Provisional Application of the General Agreement on May 14, 1948; pursuant to the agreement and the protocol, the Union of South Africa will be a contracting party to the agreement on the expiration of 30 days from the date of signature.

The Union of South Africa is the twelfth of the Geneva countries to give effect to this agreement. The other countries which have done so, in addition to the United States, are the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada, Australia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, and China.

<sup>1</sup> Proclamation 2791 (13 Fed. Reg. 3272).

Under the General Agreement the Union of South Africa grants concessions on products of interest to the United States representing approximately \$32.5 million in terms of 1939 trade. Existing import duties were reduced on such products as tractors, certain industrial machinery, typewriters, air compressors, lumber, barbed wire, sprayers, sprinklers, sporting goods, and land; on an extensive list of other items, on which existing duties are recognized for the most part to be generally low, rates are bound. These include such items of interest to the United States as certain industrial and mining machinery, lubricating oil, bottles, calculating machines, cash registers, clocks, watches, and radios. The duties on passenger automobiles and on truck chassis were bound at various rates ranging from 3 percent on truck chassis to 20 percent and 30 percent on passenger automobiles. The Union of South Africa is one of the largest foreign markets for American automobiles.

The Union of South Africa and the other contracting parties to the agreement are committed to certain undertakings with respect to the application of quotas, import restrictions, valuation for



custom purposes, and the conduct of state trading. These undertakings, which apply within the framework of existing legislation while the agreement is being applied provisionally pursuant to signature of the protocol, are important since they commit the Union of South Africa as well as other parties to the agreement to accord fair treatment to the trade of the United States.

The concessions on products of interest to the Union of South Africa, made by the United States in the General Agreement, apply to commodities which represented approximately \$23.5 million in terms of 1939 trade. On products accounting for \$20.9 million of this trade the United States concessions consist of bindings on the existing United States free list. Among the items of principal interest to the Union of South Africa on which United States tariff reductions are granted in the agreement are manganese ore, grapes, fish liver,

oil, crude talc, ostrich feathers, wattle extract, wool finer than 44's and mohair. Continued duty-free entry is assured on such items as diamonds, Persian lamb and caracul, sheep and lamb skins, spiny lobsters, asbestos, wattle bark, chrome ore, and corundum ore.

### Cuba

On June 11, 1948, the President issued a proclamation<sup>2</sup> putting into effect a few additional rectifications of schedule XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade with Cuba and of prior proclamations relating to this agreement, and announcing that the special protocol modifying article XIV of this agreement, concluded at Habana on March 24, 1948, entered into force on April 19, 1948 (for text of special protocol, see Department's press release 261, March 31, 1948).

## Ratification of International Conventions

### Telecommunication

[Released to the press June 19]

The President has signed the ratification, dated June 18, by the United States of America of the international telecommunication convention, the final protocol thereto, and the Radio Regulations annexed thereto, which were signed at Atlantic City on October 2, 1947.

The convention, final protocol, and Radio Regulations were among the documents drawn up at the International Telecommunication Conference and the International Radio Conference in Atlantic City in 1947. The President transmitted copies of the documents to the Senate on February 17, 1948, with a view to obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of the convention, final protocol, and Radio Regulations. (See Senate Executive B, 80th Cong., 2d sess., for English texts of those three documents, together with the texts of the President's message, the report of the Secretary of State to the President, and an excerpt from the report of the United States Delegations to the Conferences.)

On June 2, 1948, the Senate approved a resolution advising and consenting to the ratification of the three documents.

The convention contains provisions relating to telecommunication generally and certain special provisions relating to radio. It provides for the reorganization of the International Telecommunication Union in such a way as to bring it into close relationship with the United Nations on a footing similar to that of other specialized agencies of the United Nations. The comprehensive Radio Regulations are designed to modernize the uniform international rules with respect to radio and make

them more responsive to scientific developments and technical improvements in the field.

Upon entry into force the convention, with final protocol, and the Radio Regulations annexed thereto will abrogate and replace, in relations between the contracting governments, the international telecommunication convention signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, and the Cairo revision of the General Radio Regulations signed on April 8, 1938.

Under article 49 of the Atlantic City convention, it will enter into force on January 1, 1949, between those countries, territories, or groups of territories in respect of which instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited by that date.

### Double Taxation With France

[Released to the press June 19]

The President has signed the ratification, dated June 18, by the United States of America of (1) the convention between the United States and France, signed at Paris on October 18, 1946, for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of evasion in the case of taxes on estates and inheritances, and for the purpose of modifying and supplementing certain provisions of the convention between the two Governments relating to income taxation signed at Paris on July 25, 1939; and (2) the protocol between the United States and France, signed at Washington on May 17, 1948, for the purpose of modifying in certain respects the convention of October 18, 1946.

The convention was submitted by the President to the Senate on January 10, 1947, with a view to

<sup>2</sup> Proclamation 2790 (13 Fed. Reg. 3269).



obtaining advice and consent to ratification (S. Exec. Doc. A, 80th Cong., 1st sess.). As a result of hearings before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the supplementary protocol was negotiated and concluded with France and was submitted by the President to the Senate on May 19, 1948 (S. Exec. Doc. G, 80th Cong., 2d sess.).

On June 2, 1948, the Senate approved a resolu-

tion advising and consenting to the ratification of the convention and protocol. Upon the exchange of instruments of ratification by the two Governments, the convention and protocol will enter into force (1) in respect of the provisions relating to taxes on estates and inheritances, on the day of that exchange, and (2) in respect of the provisions relating to taxes on income, on January 1 following that exchange.

## Role of the Library in the Overseas Information Program

BY HOWLAND H. SARGEANT<sup>1</sup>

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs

Too often we Americans take library service, like freedom, for granted. We come to expect certain services of the trained librarian, who performs them with grace and courtesy.

It is precisely because we take these matters—and so many others—for granted that we frequently lose sight of the fact that they are simply manifestations, temporary manifestations to be sure, of a system of government which has been created and strengthened in war no less than in peace. In other lands not so fortunate as our own, people are trying to take heart from our triumphs and learn from our experience, brief as it has been as a nation, how to better their own lives.

Because American ideas, American techniques, and American progress have become of paramount concern to millions of people around the globe, the United States Government—in close cooperation with private agencies—has established an information and education program to present what we in the State Department like to call “a full and fair picture” of the United States of America.

In presenting this picture to the world, we employ the media of press, radio, and motion pictures; we are getting into full swing on an exchange-of-persons program which we hope will result in an increasing two-way flow of deserving students, professors, and technicians. And, last but certainly not least, we maintain 50 United States Information Libraries abroad to bring the assistance of American experience to people in other nations who are working on problems which have been studied in this country.

In a word, these libraries are designed to make

available to the general public, educators, government officials, and professional people in other nations current materials of both general and specialized interest which present, once again, a full and fair picture of the United States of America. When we say full and fair picture, we must be careful lest we be suspected of bending over backwards to depict the United States under soft lights. That would be propaganda, a word as difficult to define as it is to understand. When a former colleague of mine in the State Department was asked once to define propaganda, he said: “I cannot define propaganda any more than a cat can define a rat. But a cat knows a rat when he smells one.”

Recently a young man in French Indochina told our librarian there he was finally convinced we were not propagandists. Why? he was asked. Because, he said, he had recently discovered a criticism of the Truman administration in a copy of *Time* magazine on our shelves.

The original suspicion of the young man in Indochina is illustrative of an attitude our librarians encounter in many parts of the world. The overseas edition of *Life* carries the same news reports and editorial comment as the American edition but omits all advertisements. This lack of complete identity with the publication read in the United States causes criticism. Library visitors complain that the material is edited and slanted for their benefit. Peoples have been subjected to propaganda from so many sources for so many years that even this small variation arouses suspicion. Our United States Information Libraries make available factual reports, varying opinions on problems of concern to the American people, and experienced American librarians present and assist in the evaluation of sources. In

<sup>1</sup>Excerpts from an address made before the Special Libraries Association Meeting at Washington, D. C., on June 10, 1948, and released to the press on the same date.

other words, these libraries give good reference service to the serious inquiries, and this in itself is considered a phenomenon. It is a manifestation of the democratic attitude from which some have become separated and of which they are deeply appreciative.

From your own experience, you know how much more stimulating is the task of the librarian when the resources of the library are in demand. That is one of the experiences which nearly all of our overseas librarians have in common. For in almost every nation of the world today there is an insatiable thirst for knowledge about the Western Hemisphere. The people of those nations have formed the habit of going directly to the United States Information Library for knowledge about this country. They have developed a high degree of confidence in our libraries and in our librarians, especially in nations where our libraries represent their only contact with the United States.

This has frequently proved somewhat aggravating to officials of countries behind the Iron Curtain. These officials are fully aware of the dangers in popular contact with democracy and in several countries are exerting every effort to discourage the use of those libraries. In this connection, you may be interested to learn what happened to our library in Czechoslovakia when the Communists took over. Here is an extract from the monthly report of our librarian in Prague:

"During March 10,632 people visited the library. This number shows that intimidation has had but a temporary effect on regular users of the library. There are some days when the reading rooms are crowded beyond capacity and people won't leave even after closing time is announced. Despite the changed political situation, people continue to be interested in the United States, and in some cases more so than ever."

I might add as a footnote that during the rioting in Prague four Czech policemen marched in front of the library to protect the Americans from some of the more irresponsible elements in the city. During a lull one of the policemen dropped into the library to borrow a copy of the *Reader's Digest*. That, I believe, illustrates rather forcefully that the desire for knowledge comes to the fore even amid revolutions.

Far too often we tend to think of libraries as mere collections of books. This, as you well know, is a grave mistake. Libraries are people. For want of a trained librarian, the value of much information has been lost. During the war a great deal of intelligence work was found to be nothing more than the efficient use of authoritative information already available but in need of collection, evaluation, and proper channeling to meet specific problems.

That is where the trained librarian comes in. For only a trained librarian, knowing both the

subjects under his jurisdiction and the people with whom he deals, is in a position to evaluate to the best possible advantage the knowledge at his disposal. As Herbert Spencer once said, "When a man's knowledge is not in order, the more of it he has the greater will be his confusion". To arrest this confusion, the librarian must bring into play the best features of a courteous host and a dependable source of information.

This is doubly true in the case of a librarian assigned to duty abroad in the Government service. There he must take on the added role of an *ex officio* ambassador from the United States. The American librarian assigned to overseas duty must be a good administrator who is able to organize and maintain excellent library service with limited professional assistance and a limited collection. He must also have that intangible quality that is a talent for establishing pleasant relations with individuals and organizations. This is important, for failure to promote friendly relations would be, in effect, a failure of our mission to further mutual understanding among peoples through our information and education program.

He must also have a sense of selecting those people in the foreign community who are active and are anxious to make practical use of the information and knowledge contained in the library collection. In many remote areas of the world access to American books is not easy, and the librarian who goes abroad must be prepared to supplement the library's collection through local contacts with individuals and organizations in the community possessing American publications.

The librarian must also have a broad knowledge of the problems and duties of other American officials in the community so he may keep them informed of any new published developments in their field which will make their work more effective. Close liaison must be maintained in cities and small communities abroad where Americans are few in number. Contact with developments back home is not easy, and any new publications, especially if they are of general interest, are likely to be objects of intense interest.

The basic foundation of any collection in an overseas library is a group of reference books which make it possible to answer inquiries concerning the United States and the American people. No matter how well a librarian thinks he knows our country, he will find that there is much he neglected to learn. Of course, the value of an individual collection will depend upon the interests and needs of the community in which the library is located. The people in some areas of the world are especially interested in American industrial and engineering developments; other areas are particularly interested in American agriculture. Material on American history—and especially constitutional development—is important and adaptable nearly everywhere. So are



community-wide problems, such as child welfare, public health, and sanitation.

The librarian abroad will come into contact with all types of people with all types of inquiries. They are certain they can find the answer to nearly any question about America from the United States librarian, and we try not to let them down. For example, a public-health commissioner in one community was interested in obtaining information on American techniques for the control of tuberculosis, how the disease was treated in community hospitals, and the means by which American communities obtained public support for such programs. Engineers frequently ask for scientific reports on road construction and the building of dams. A manufacturer recently asked the librarian for information on how air conditioning affects efficiency of the workers in textile manufacturing.

I pointed out earlier that many of these questions are elementary to Americans who deal with them daily. But to a resident of another country out of touch with American developments, they seem quite extraordinary. When the librarian answers a question to the satisfaction of a visitor, he is doing more than supplying necessary information. He is telling the story of America. He is spreading good will. He is promoting peace.

Frequently we hear criticism of the passive role of libraries in a world struggling for peace. Is the criticism justified? Here is what a Hungarian writes from Budapest: "The Library and the reading room maintained by the American legation in Budapest is the greatest benefit imaginable for us

Hungarians, this being the sole window through which we are able, in our isolation, to have a look into the great world. I beg you to have pity upon our misery and to continue keeping up our library and reading room in their present state with their well-trained staff together."

We in the State Department like to receive such letters. It makes us feel that our efforts are recognized and are appreciated. Moreover, we derive strength from the knowledge that other peoples are interested and are making efforts to learn how we live. For our part we are convinced this is one of the most important foundations of peace, this willingness—I might say eagerness—to learn and to understand other peoples and other ways of life.

There is also ample evidence that foreign governments, like individuals, appreciate the work of libraries and librarians. Last year, when it appeared that we would be forced to close down our library in New Zealand due to appropriations cuts, the New Zealand Government took the matter into its own hands and passed a law to grant Mary Parsons, the American librarian, a financial award of merit to permit her to remain in Wellington as head of the New Zealand Library School, which she helped organize. It was the first time in New Zealand's history that such a step had been taken. On the occasion of her recent return to the United States, Foreign Minister Peter Fraser wrote to the American Legation: "No American has, I feel, done more in the cultural field to strengthen within New Zealand the excellent relations that exist between our two peoples."

## Grants-in-Aid Awarded to Cultural Leaders

### Dominican Republic

The Reverend Oscar Robles Toledano, vice rector of the University of Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, is spending two weeks in Washington as a part of a three months' visit to the United States for the purpose of observing the methods of university administration and academic organization in this country. His visit has been arranged under the travel-grant program of the Department of State.

### United States

Dr. H. Claude Horack, dean of the Law School of Duke University, Durham, North Carolina, has been awarded a grant by the Department of State in cooperation with the Inter-American Bar Association to enable him to make a survey of law schools in the other American republics.

The project, under auspices of the Inter-Ameri-

can Bar Association and endorsed by the American Association of Law Schools and the American Bar Association, is being undertaken as the initial step in implementing a resolution of the Fifth Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association held last year in Lima, respecting arrangements for the interchange of credits between the law schools of the United States and those of the other American republics. It will involve a detailed survey of the curricula, methods, physical equipment, and personnel in various law schools in practically all of the other American republics.

### El Salvador

Francisco Espinosa, head of the Department of Secondary Schools of the Ministry of Culture of El Salvador, has arrived in Washington to resume his study of rural education in the United States.



which he began here two years ago. His visit, which is being made at the request of the United States Office of Education, has been arranged under the travel-grant program of the Department of State.

#### Brazil and Uruguay

Dr. Emilio Willems, Professor of Sociology at the Escola Livre de Sociologia e Politica of São Paulo, Brazil, and Dr. Francisco Curt Lange, Director of the Institute of Inter-American Musicology of Montevideo, Uruguay, who have received grants-in-aid from the Department of State as visiting professors, have arrived in the United States to serve on the summer session faculties of Vanderbilt University and the University of Texas. Dr. Willems will give courses in sociology at Vanderbilt continuing through July 17, and Dr. Lange is serving as visiting professor of musicology at the University of Texas through the months of June, July, and August.

These grants have been awarded to assist in furthering a five-year experimental project inaugurated last year to develop a group of four permanent centers of Latin American studies in the United States, located at the Universities of North Carolina, Texas, Tulane, and Vanderbilt. These four schools, whose special interests in the field complement one another, are participating jointly in a broad program of Latin American studies under a grant from the Carnegie Institute. Vanderbilt, which is concentrating on Brazilian studies under the program, was chosen for the first of a series of five joint summer sessions to be held as a part of the cooperative working arrangement among the four universities.

A. Carneiro Leão, professor of sociology and dean of the faculty of philosophy of the University of Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, has arrived in the United States at the invitation of the Department of State for a series of lectures in American universities on the political and social problems of his country. Dr. Leão's visit has been arranged under the travel-grant program of the Department of State.

#### Cuba

José Arduin, head of the English department of the Escuela Profesional de Comercio of Habana, Cuba, has arrived in Washington to start a three-months tour of American universities to observe teaching methods here. His trip is being made under the grant-in-aid program administered by the Department of State's Division of International Exchange of Persons.

### Presentation of Student-Exchange Record

A pictorial record of last year's student-exchange project was presented to Secretary Marshall on June 15 by representatives of the Institute of International Education and the American Friends' Service Committee on behalf of the 35 organizations which sponsored the program.

The presentation was made to the Secretary in appreciation of the State Department's aid in carrying out the project last summer which took some 3,000 American students to Europe for study and brought a number of foreign students to the United States.

The album presented to the Secretary contains photographs of all phases of the project taken in Europe and aboard the *Marine Tiger* and the *Marine Jumper*, the two ships made available for the project by the Maritime Commission.

### THE DEPARTMENT

#### Henry Labouisse Named Foreign Aid Coordinator

[Released to the press June 16]

The Department of State announced on June 16 the appointment of Henry R. Labouisse, Jr., as Coordinator for Foreign Aid and Assistance in the Office of the Under Secretary.

The post of Coordinator was created to facilitate the discharge of the Department's responsibilities under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1948 and to insure that the Department's foreign-aid policy formulation and execution is adequately related to programs administered by the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Mr. Labouisse will advise and assist the Secretary and Under Secretary in coordinating Departmental planning and operations on foreign aid and assistance programs administered by the ECA; and will serve as the Department's principal liaison officer with ECA.

#### Appointment of Officers

William T. Stone as Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for public affairs, effective June 18, 1948.

Lloyd A. Dehrbas as Director of the Office of International Information, effective June 21, 1948.

Paul H. Nitze as Deputy to the Assistant Secretary for economic affairs, effective June 17, 1948.

William D. Wright as Special Assistant to the Director General of the Foreign Service, effective June 15, 1948.

Thomas Fitch as Special Adviser to the Director of the Office of Controls, effective June 15, 1948.

## Sales and Transfers of Nondemilitarized Combat Materiel

[Released to the press June 8]

The following is a list of authorizations and transfers of surplus combat matériel effected by the Department of State in its capacity as foreign

surplus disposal agent during the months of April and December, 1947, and January, March, and April, 1948, and not previously reported to the Munitions Division of the Department:

Country	Description of matériel	Procurement cost	Sales price	Date of transfer
ARGENTINA . . .	Miscellaneous shells, directors, machine guns, gun mounts, height finders, aiming circles.	\$4, 413, 946. 40	\$248, 604. 20	<b>1948</b> Mar. 19
BELGIUM . . .	One 500-ton netlayer (ex-German vessel), demilitarized, to Ets. Van Heyghen of Ghent, Belgium.	(Captured enemy equipment)	8, 000. 00	Feb. 16
CANADA . . . . .	Miscellaneous radar and radio equipment . . . . .	2, 594. 85	391. 40	Apr. 6
CHINA . . . . .	Miscellaneous cartridges, charges, shells, grenades .	842, 727. 50	81, 247. 34	Apr. 29
ECUADOR . . . .	Miscellaneous cartridges, metallic belt links, bombs, charges, assembly fins, fuzes, arming wire assemblies.	49, 294. 33	4, 931. 00	Apr. 2
	Miscellaneous cartridges and shells . . . . .	16, 164. 61	1, 618. 70	Apr. 20
	21 tank engines, 126 bundles of track assemblies, and spare parts for tank, light, M3A3.	409, 193. 73	20, 459. 68	Apr. 20
GREECE . . . . .	6 LCI's, demilitarized . . . . .	2, 240, 000. 00	240, 000. 00	<b>1947</b> April
	11 minesweepers, nondemilitarized . . . . .	12, 809, 500. 00	1, 320, 000. 00	<b>1948</b> January
GUATEMALA . . .	Miscellaneous cartridges, metallic belt links, shells, shot, and shell fins.	224, 506. 10	14, 948. 47	Mar. 25
	3 tank engines, 18 bundles of shoe track assemblies, and miscellaneous spare parts for tank, light, M3A1.	49, 711. 31	2, 485. 57	Mar. 25
HAITI . . . . .	Miscellaneous cartridges, shells, grenades, rockets .	91, 469. 21	7, 035. 82	Mar. 5
	One AT-11 aircraft . . . . .	83, 401. 00	20, 000. 00	Apr. 16
PHILIPPINES . . .	847 automatic pistols, cal. .45; 662 carbines, cal. .30, M-1; 15 Thompson submachine guns, cal. .45, M-1; 2 Garand rifles, cal. .30, M-1, and related parts and accessories to the Manila Police Department, Philippine Government.	57, 501. 01	53, 904. 70	Feb. 24
	One patrol craft and 3 submarine chasers to T. Y. Egan (demilitarized, poor condition, for salvage).	2, 450, 000. 00	8, 198. 07 (approx.)	March-April
	One LCI to E. S. Yeaton (demilitarized, poor to fair condition).	373, 400. 00	5, 500. 00	Dec. 17, 1947- Mar. 11, 1948
	One LCI to T. Y. Egan (demilitarized, poor to fair condition).	373, 400. 00	2, 500. 00	Dec. 17, 1947- Mar. 1, 1948
	10 LCT's to Compania Maritima (demilitarized, seriously damaged).	1, 393, 000. 00	2, 500. 00	Dec. 17, 1947- Mar. 1, 1948
	One patrol craft to T. Y. Egan, and one submarine chaser (demilitarized, poor condition, for salvage).	1, 250, 000. 00	1, 250. 00	Dec. 17, 1947- Mar. 1, 1948
URUGUAY . . . .	One submarine chaser (demilitarized), one aircraft rescue boat, one motor launch, and one picket boat (fair condition).	1, 323, 883. 00	35, 361. 00	Mar. 30
	Miscellaneous cartridges, canisters, sheels, shot, smoke grenades, signals, and rockets.	578, 569. 66	47, 010. 23	Mar. 9

## PUBLICATIONS

## Department of State

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Address requests direct to the Superintendent of Documents, except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department of State.

**Mexican Non-Agricultural Workers.** Treaties and Other International Acts Series 1684. Pub. 3049. 8 pp. 5¢.

Termination of Agreement of April 29, 1943, and Refund of Deductions from Salaries under the Railroad Retirement Act; Agreement Between the United States of America and Mexico; effected by exchange of notes—Signed at Washington November 15, 1946; entered into force November 15, 1946.

**Second Session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Mexico City; November 6–December 3, 1947.** International Organization and Conference Series IV, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 1. Pub. 3062. vi, 185 pp. 35¢.

A report to the Secretary of State on the Second Session of the UNESCO General Conference, including the program, budget, the administration and external relations of UNESCO, the personnel involved, and selected documents.

**Third Report to Congress on Assistance to Greece and Turkey For the Period Ended March 31, 1948.** Economic Cooperation Series 9. Pub. 3149. v, 63 pp. 20¢.

The President's quarterly report on the financial, military, economic, public-welfare, and agricultural aspects of assistance to Greece and Turkey (with detailed tables and map).

**Problems of American Foreign Relations.** General Foreign Policy Series. Pub. 3169. 16 pp. Free.

Address by Charles E. Bohlen, Counselor in the Department of State, before the graduating class of the University of Arizona, Tucson, on May 26, 1948.

**American Peace Policy: Address by the President June 12, 1948.** General Foreign Policy Series 5. Pub. 3195. 12 pp. Free.

Delivered at the commencement exercises of the University of California, Berkeley.



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# Contributors

Louis J. Halle, Jr., author of the article on cooperative programs in health and sanitation of the Institute of Inter-American Affairs, is Special Assistant to the Director of the Office of American Republic Affairs, Department of State, and is also a member of the Board of Directors of the Institute.

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